

TWO CENTS.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

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BIG DAY OF GRAND ARMY

Philadelphia Is Thronged with Enthusiastic Visitors.

PRESIDENT IN THE PARADE

His Carriage Drawn by Noted Steeds of the Horse Shows—A Wave of Applause Follows Mr. McKinley Along the Entire Line of March Officers of the North Atlantic Squadron in the Procession—Old Veterans Carry Battle-Stained Banners and Are Greeted with Patriotic Songs from an Immense Chorus of School Children—Crowds Not Equalled Since the Centennial.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—This is the big day of the Grand Army encampment and the city was alive at an early hour. The presence in the city of President McKinley increased the interest and his ride over the route of the parade aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the throngs on the streets.

Shortly before 9 o'clock this morning Admiral Sampson and the captains of his fleet made a formal call upon the president. Mr. McKinley receiving them in the reception room set apart for him during his stay at the Hotel Walton.

After the greetings were over the presidential party entered carriages and were driven over the route of the parade. The president's carriage was drawn by four richly caparisoned horses that have been shown to advantage at horse shows in this city and New York. With the president were Mayor Ashbridge and General Louis Wagner, chairman of the G. A. R. executive committee. Then came Secretary of War Taft, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Prof. Schurmann, of the Philippine commission, and the secretaries to the president, J. Addison Porter and G. B. Cortelyou. They were followed by Rear Admiral Sampson, Captain Chadwick, of the flagship New York, and Lieutenant Commander Winslow, Admiral Sampson's flag lieutenant. Then came all the other captains of the North Atlantic squadron, accompanied by their respective staffs. The G. A. R. reception committee and council committees brought up the rear of the procession.

As the president started up Broad street a great wave of cheering was started that never ceased until the president had traversed the entire route of the parade and back again. The stands along the route were crowded and it was an inspiring sight as their occupants would rise en masse and cheer the chief executive. The heroes of the North Atlantic squadron were not forgotten and they also received a generous hand.

An Outburst of Enthusiasm.

The presidential party drove down Chestnut street past the historic state house where the nation was born and as it swept by the president took off his hat which was the signal for a wild outburst of enthusiasm. The party reached the reviewing stand at 10:10 o'clock and the president waited in the rooms of the director of public works until the head of the procession reached the stand when he again made his appearance before the people. The object in drawing the president over the route of the parade was to give him a chance to see the multitude of people and the decorations and to give the people an opportunity to see the president.

The arrangements for the procession were complete in every detail. The head of the column moved at 10 o'clock down Broad street, east side of city hall to Market street, to Fourth, to Chestnut, to Broad, to Pine, where the parade was dismissed. The distance covered was five miles. Independence hall was passed during the march and many were lifted and colors dipped to the veterans.

An interesting feature of the parade was the chorus of 2,000 school children. The children occupied a portion of the grand stand on the north side of the city hall and sang patriotic airs as the veterans passed.

Post No. 1, from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, headed the line. General James W. Latta, of this city, was chief marshal. Among the many relics of the civil war which appeared in the parade was the old time worn and stained flag which floated at the head of the line of the Illinois division and at the right of the George H. Thomas post, No. 3. This flag was used at General Thomas' headquarters. It was carried at the right of line in the service of the army of the Cumberland in Chicago at the reception of General Grant on his return from a trip around the world.

Disabled veterans rode in carriages following the department of Pennsylvania at the end of the line. In order came the departments of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington and Alaska, South Dakota. Thirty-five thousand men were in line.

Many Are Overcome.

From the fronts of the buildings to the curb the people were packed in a solid mass and even breathing was difficult. As a result of the crush about four hundred men, women and



CONRAD TRIEBER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Vice President of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

children were overcome and taken out of the crowd to various hospitals.

With President McKinley and Mayor Ashbridge there were on the reviewing stand: Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Captain E. E. Chadwick, chief of staff, Lieutenant Commander C. McDr. Winslow, flag lieutenant, and Lieutenant E. L. Bennett, flag secretary; Captain H. C. Taylor, United States steamship Indiana; Lieutenant Commander E. R. Freeman, Lieutenant Commander J. R. Bernadom, Lieutenant H. B. Wilson, Captain C. J. Sigbee, United States steamship Texas; Lieutenant Commander J. R. Edwards, Lieutenant H. T. Phelps, Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, Captain C. J. Train, United States steamship Massachusetts; Lieutenant R. J. Bell, Lieutenant G. W. Klime, Chaplain W. T. Helms, Secretary of War Ethel R. Root, Secretary of Agriculture James F. Wilson, Jacob G. Schurmann, of the Philippine commission.

The parade was six hours and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand. After a portion of the department of Pennsylvania had passed, the veterans bringing up the rear, the president left to visit Admiral Sampson's fleet. Governor Stone reviewing the remainder of the procession. At the head of each organization marched military bands and drum corps, and as the war scarred veterans moved proudly along the streets, tumultuous applause greeted them and a sea of handkerchiefs and small flags waved in admiration and welcome.

Applause from Veterans.

When the Ohio post appeared the aged paraders became wild with enthusiasm. One veteran broke ranks and standing before his comrades shouted:

"Three cheers for the biggest man on earth—Major William McKinley, of Ohio."

This invitation for cheers was followed by a mighty roar which echoed an echo among the spectators and broke.

As the various posts passed in review the president stood smiling and bowing and on numerous occasions waived his hand to the more enthusiastic of the marchers.

When the torn battle flags were dipped in salute he joined in the applause by clapping his hands.

The visit of the president to the squadron proved the greatest marine spectacle ever seen here. It was the intention to have Mr. McKinley visit only the New York but his great interest in the great fighters that he suddenly made up his mind to inspect all of them. Accordingly he visited the flagship New York, cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas. It was his intention to also visit the cruiser Oregon, notwithstanding the fact that it was unable to do so on account of lack of time. There was almost a continuous roar of guns during the one and three quarters hours that it took to inspect the vessels. In all 462 guns were fired by the squadron in president's salute.

Notwithstanding the fact that it was not generally known that Mr. McKinley would visit the squadron there was a great crowd at Chestnut street wharf when he boarded the admiral's pulling barge, manned by 12 bronzed sailors from the New York.

Ships Cleared for Action.

It was nearly noon when official information came to the fleet that the president of the United States would visit the squadron. Signals were run up on the flagship to "clear ship and prepare for action" and "prepare to receive the president." Rear Admiral Sampson, Captains Chadwick, Taylor, Sigbee, Jewett, Train and Hemphill and their respective staffs, who had viewed the Grand Army parade, returned to their ships shortly after 2 o'clock. Everything was bustle on the six big vessels and the deck of all of them were soon stripped of every movable article. At 4:15 the president boarded the barge. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Lieutenant Commander Winslow, Mayor Ashbridge, United States Senator Sewell, Director of Public Work Hadcock and Director of Public Safety English. Every vessel in the

MOB LAW IN VIRGINIA.

Two Hundred Men Put a Stop to Court Proceedings and Liberate Prisoner.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 5.—mounted armed mob of some 200 men took charge of a court, sheriff and litigants today at Johnson Springs, Va., and by main force put a stop to the proceedings. For a time a wholesale lynching appeared inevitable. Elder J. B. Wuffin, a Mormon, was murderously assaulted some nights ago from an ambush, brutally beaten with clubs, and kicked while unconscious on the ground. Fleming Ridley, a white farmer, was arrested as a leader in the attack on the charge of assault with intent to murder. He was arraigned for trial yesterday, and soon after horsemen surrounded the court house and detailed a committee to notify the court that the proceedings must stop.

A second committee of determined regulators took charge of Elder Wuffin and threatened to lynch him unless he agreed to withdraw the prosecution and leave the country. Fearing they would carry their threats into execution, he withdrew the case. The prisoner has been liberated by the mob. Wuffin remarked that there was no justice in Virginia, whereupon members of the mob replied:

"No law for Mormons except to kill them."

SHAMROCK OUT AGAIN.

Cup Challenger Off for Another Spin in the Open Sea.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Irish cup challenger Shamrock went out on another trial sail this forenoon. She left her moorings at the Horseshoe inside of Sandy Hook in tow of the James A. Lawrence with her mainsail up. Then just before 12 o'clock she dropped the tow line and hoisting her jibs she headed off for the open sea on the starboard tack.

The wind was blowing strong from the southeast. Soon the working topsail was set, and the Shamrock began to move in style. Though the breeze was even stronger than yesterday, the yacht stood up like a church, and forced ahead steadily. She kept on this tack until 12:45, when she tacked ship, swung off before the wind and set her spinnaker.

BROKE HER OWN RECORD.

Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse Lowers Her Westward Cherbourg Time.

New York, Sept. 5.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse, from Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg, passed in Sandy Hook at 7:55 this morning. She has lowered her westward Cherbourg record by over two hours.

Gustav Schwab, the manager of the North German Lloyd steamship line, said that the Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse's best previous record was made from Southampton in 1898. The ship arrived at Sandy Hook on April 5, after a run of five days and twenty hours. On the trip ended this forenoon her day's runs were as follows: 411, 546, 546, 555, 538 and 452. Total, 3,649 knots.

Eureka Fuel Company. Harrisburg, Sept. 5.—A charter was issued by the fuel department today to the Eureka fuel company, Pittsburg, capital \$100,000.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Harrisburg, Sept. 5.—Charles L. Bailey, aged 78 years, died today at his residence in this city. Mr. Bailey was president of the Central Iron works and was one of the most prominent iron masters in Central Pennsylvania. His oldest son, William, is the husband of a daughter of ex-Secretary of War Alger.

Memphis, Sept. 5.—Bishop Pierce, Episcopal bishop of Arkansas, died today at Fayetteville, Ark. Bishop Pierce was one of the oldest members of the Episcopal church in this country. He has for more than a quarter of a century been bishop of Arkansas.

New York, Sept. 5.—John Y. McKane died at his home in Coney Island at 8:15 o'clock today, aged 58 years. New York, Sept. 5.—Attest Henderson, head of the seed firm of Peter Henderson & Co., died today at Spring Lake, N. J., aged 50 years. Bombay, Sept. 5.—Dr. Peter Peterson, the distinguished Sanscrit scholar, and brother of Principal William Peterson, of McGill University, Canada, is dead.

M. LABORI SEEKS NEW WITNESSES

ASKS PERMISSION TO SECURE FOREIGN EVIDENCE.

Would Like to Summon Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi the German and Italian Military Attaches in Paris in 1894—Colonel Jouaust Will Adjourn Trial in Order That They May Have Time to Arrive. Their Evidence Most Important.

Rennes, Sept. 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. This is the news of the day and the chief topic of conversation in the cafes and resorts of the journalists this evening. The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They are quite supplementary to the declaration of the Kaiser, made by the government commissary, Major Carriere.

The demand of M. Labori that the court martial should issue process, subject to the approval of the two sovereigns, came like a thunderbolt at today's session. The step is fraught with momentous consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity to assume his favorite role of arbiter of the destinies of the world. No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwartzkoppen in the name of the Kaiser makes a declaration that will practically decide the trial.

Both Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi must consult their respective sovereigns before starting, but the counsel for Dreyfus fully expect them to arrive here, if they come at all, in time to give their testimony on Thursday, in which case the trial will probably conclude this week and the verdict will be delivered on Friday or Saturday. This is the view that obtains this evening, differing somewhat from the feeling earlier in the day.

Colonel Jouaust told M. Demange at the close of the session that if he received official notification that Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi were coming to depose he would be prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival. An adjournment of forty-eight hours would probably give them time to get here.

A remarkable circumstance and one that is significant of the relations between the two leading advocates who are conducting the defense is the fact that M. Labori telegraphed the German emperor and the king of Italy on his own initiative, without consulting or advising M. Demange.

An Acquittal Must Follow.

The appearance of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial. Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal. Those who are in the confidence of the counsel entrusted with the defense express a firm conviction that Dreyfus will now be acquitted.

Just before 12 o'clock she dropped the tow line and hoisting her jibs she headed off for the open sea on the starboard tack. The wind was blowing strong from the southeast. Soon the working topsail was set, and the Shamrock began to move in style. Though the breeze was even stronger than yesterday, the yacht stood up like a church, and forced ahead steadily. She kept on this tack until 12:45, when she tacked ship, swung off before the wind and set her spinnaker.

According to a rumor now going the rounds the name of the foreign agent who, as Cernuschi declares, showed him documents from Dreyfus revealing French military secrets, is Gerchell. The latter is said to be an Austrian officer who passed three months in Paris about the time that Dreyfus was arrested.

Senator Tarieux, who testified today will probably be confronted by Generals Meris, Gonse, De Boisdefre and Rogot.

Patty du Clam's Testimony.

After that it is understood that the deposition of Colonel Du Paty de Clam will be read, Major Tavernier, the minister of war, conceals the Marquis de Galliffet, has sent orders to the generals and other military witnesses to leave Rennes and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions, and not to be present during the pleadings. They will, however, be absent when the verdict is determined. General Meris, being on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Generals Rogot, Gonse and De Boisdefre must go. These orders are intended not only to avert a demonstration in favor of the generals, accompanied probably by serious disorders, but also to prevent the moral effect of their presence in the court room while the judges are deliberating as to their verdict and perhaps to prevent something even worse than moral influences.

The court room was crowded today and numerous applicants were refused admission. Public interest is heightening immensely as the trial draws to a close. It is astonishing what a large proportion of ladies form the audience,

their smart costumes and gay colors enlivening the appearance of the chamber. Indeed the journalists who themselves have to encounter serious obstacles in order to get admission, often find the places reserved by women who apparently pass all barriers with very little difficulty.

M'COY KNOCKS OUT THORNE.

The Kid Wipes Out the Stain on His Reputation.

New York, Sept. 5.—Kid McCoy knocked out Geoffrey Thorne, of England, in the third round at the Broadway Athletic club tonight. The attendance was 5,000. McCoy was in excellent condition and determined to wipe out the stain his reputation received by the Jack McCormick knock-out at Chicago. There was little betting, the kid being a 100 to 30 favorite. Each of the men weighed less than 135 pounds. McCoy showed himself the better man throughout the fight, the third round when Thorne was hitting wild. McCoy shot his left twice to the face. They were fearful blows, delivered with terrific force and Thorne fell flat on his face. The foreigner groined and sprained in a vain effort to regain his feet, but his sun had set and the referee counted him out.

Thorne's seconds jumped into the ring and grabbed their man, who was throwing his arms around in windmill fashion, evidently unconscious of what had happened. McCoy stepped over and helped his victim to his corner. In the opening ten round bout Frank Carroll, of Chicago, outpointed Black Grillo. Both men are negroes.

ELECTRICIANS MEET.

Fourth Annual Convention of National Association.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 5.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Municipal Electricians convened in the opera house here this morning. President Jonathan W. Ayden, of this city, presiding.

The affair was made the occasion of a large public demonstration, including the profuse decoration of prominent buildings and business houses with brilliant effects in bunting and electric lights. Upon the opening of the convention and after prayer by Bishop Coleman, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware, the delegates were welcomed in a cordial address by Mayor John C. Fahy, of Wilmington, and Governor W. E. Turnell. Responses were made by Delegate Morris Mead, of Pittsburg.

President Ayden read his annual report, in which the great progress of the electrical appliances were set forth. The convention will continue for four days.

DEWEY WILL RETIRE.

Does Not Expect to Go on Sea Service Again.

Gibraltar, Sept. 5.—Admiral Dewey, who has recovered from his indisposition, is much pleased at the cordial welcome that was accorded him here. The admiral is living ashore at the Bristol hotel. Today he dined with Hydrat J. Sprague, the United States consul at Gibraltar.

Admiral Dewey today expressed a favorable opinion as to the outcome of the war in the Philippine islands, saying that he hoped the next dry season would see the insurrection quelled.

The admiral said that he did not expect to go on sea service again except in the event of war and that he will probably retire, under the regulations.

DESIRES SHORE DUTY.

Admiral Sampson Willing to Be Relieved of His Command.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press today Rear Admiral Sampson confirmed the report that he had asked to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron after the Dewey reception at New York. The admiral said:

"I sometimes since asked Secretary Long to relieve me of the command of this squadron, after the reception of Admiral Dewey, but the secretary has not yet fixed a definite time when my relief shall be ordered."

York's Sesqui-Centennial.

York, Sept. 5.—This was industrial day of the sesqui-centennial celebration and a big parade took place. Nearly two hundred floats and between four and five thousand men were in line. It was the greatest demonstration York ever saw. Fully one hundred thousand people saw the parade. Tomorrow will be civic day, when another great parade will take place.

Killed by a Train.

New York, Sept. 5.—Miss Olga De Frossing, 18 years of age, was instantly killed, and her father, Leon De Frossing, 72 years of age, was perhaps fatally injured today by being struck by a railroad train on the branch of Erie railroad at Park Ridge, N. J. They were out driving and their carriage was struck by the train.

Brookhaus Hanged.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5.—Frederick Max Brookhaus was hanged at the state prison at Waterbury shortly after midnight for complicity in the murder of Daniel N. Lambert, of Wilton, Dec. 17, 1897. His partner in crime, Benjamin F. Willis, was hanged on the same gallows, Dec. 29, 1898.

Columbia Defeats Defender.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—In the finest kind of sailing contest today the cup defender Columbia defeated by three minutes, eleven seconds, over a 2 1/2 mile course, ten miles to windward and return. The Columbia was on a hand-up at the start of 31 seconds.

Orphan Asylum Burned.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5.—St. Joseph's orphan asylum at Hartwell, a suburb of this city, burned this afternoon. No lives were lost.

OPENING OF CONVENTION

Sessions Held Yesterday Morning and Last Night in St. Thomas College Hall.

AFTERNOON SPENT AT LAKE ARIEL

After the Convention Opened a Very Thoughtful Address Was Delivered by Superintendent Machen of the Free Delivery System—Report Presented by the Committee On Credentials—Way the Delegates Enjoyed Themselves at the Lake—At the Evening Session Committees Were Appointed—Band Concert at the Postoffice at Night.

OVER a thousand visitors are still in our city to participate in the letter carriers convention and the festivities attending it, and yesterday, they had a very enjoyable day in every respect, from the matter of weather, up and down.

Late retirement on the previous night resulted in the delegates being tardy for the opening session of the convention and as a consequence an extra session had to be held in the evening to take care of the business left unfinished from the morning.

In the afternoon the guests were entertained at Lake Ariel by the local carriers and the citizens' committee and in the early evening they enjoyed a concert on court house square by the New York letter carriers' band and the Scranton Glee club. An immense throng was massed about the reviewing stand in front of the postoffice.

Today the convention will have a business session in the morning and in the afternoon and evening the delegates and their ladies will be entertained at Mountain Park by the Wilkes-Barre carriers.

Convention Opens.

THE first business session of the convention opened in St. Thomas college hall yesterday morning shortly before 11 o'clock. It was called for 10 o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of the delegates it was impossible to follow the schedule.

The hall was profusely decorated in the National colors, and presented a pretty appearance. About the hall were placards bearing the inscription "Vote for Detroit, 1900," and on every seat was found literature setting forth the beauties of the three cities claiming the next convention. Detroit, Baltimore and Charleston, S. C.

The delegates registered at Nait and Secretary Cantwell's headquarters on the second floor, and then repaired to the convention hall. When the roll was over President John N. Parsons called the convention to order and introduced in turn Superintendent of Free Delivery Machen, his assistant, E. W. Ebers, of Chicago; Postmaster F. H. Dickerson, of Detroit, and Alderman E. W. Pershe, of Boston, a guest of the New Englanders, all of whom made addresses.

Superintendent Machen, among other things told of the pride which Postmaster General Smith expressed at the fine appearance of the carriers in the parade and of a comment by Governor Stone to the effect that the postmaster general had "rung in" national guarantees as letter carriers that his department might make a good showing on parade.

He also paid a high compliment to the good judgment of President Parsons, either in matters of discipline or non-questions of policy had their ever been a disagreement between Mr. Parsons and the postal authorities at Washington.

Referring to the proposed modification of the eight hour law, Superintendent Machen said: "No step backward is contemplated. The men at the head of the postal department believe in the eight hour law, they believe not in the eight hour law for letter carriers alone, but for all kinds of labor. They believe that if they themselves work only 7 1/2 hours there is no reason on earth why letter carriers work more. It is proposed to carry the law conform to the peculiar conditions of the postal service.

"The eight hour day cannot be applied to work forty-eight hours in six days, but the system must be so arranged that a letter carrier can satisfy his patrons and distribute his mail instead of carrying it back to the office when only a little time would be required to distribute it.

"Under the present severe restrictions the carrier must explain why he makes five or ten minutes overtime, and the law is an annoyance and a bother to him. The modification of the law may necessitate the doing of a little work on Sunday, but with proper executive management no carrier

would need to work more than two hours on Sunday. The exigencies of the service might require two hours on the Sabbath day, but more is not required.

"The proposed modification of the eight hour law would give the people more satisfaction than under existing conditions, and the utmost convenience of the carrier consistent with the public service would be looked after."

Postmaster Dickerson's address was in the main a plea to the delegates to vote for Detroit for the 1900 convention. He read telegrams from Governor Pingree and Mayor Mayberry extending hearty invitations to the convention to come to Detroit in 1900.

When he had concluded speaking, a member of the Baltimore delegation presented him with one of their oyster shell badges on which was inscribed an invitation to come to Baltimore. Postmaster Dickerson in accepting it said: "I will wear it when I go to meet you at the station in Detroit next year."

The committee on credentials presented its report and when it had been approved the convention adjourned till 5:30 o'clock. The report was as follows:

Your committee on credentials beg leave to submit the following report: Number of delegates entitled to sit in convention.....50

Number of delegates in attendance.....18

Number of branches represented by proxy.....157

Total number of branches represented.....172

Number of delegates representing.....212

Number of branches represented by proxy.....157

Total number of branches represented.....172

Number of delegates representing.....212

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